

100/50/60
U.S. PTO

09-06-00

A

J6639 U.S. PTO
09/05/00

Herbert L. Lerner (NY Bar)
Laurence A. Greenberg (FL Bar)

Werner H. Stemmer (FL Bar), Senior Attorney

Ralph E. Locher (FL, IL, MO Bars)
Manfred Beck (US & German Pat. Agent)
Mark P. Weichselbaum (TN Bar)
Gregory L. Mayback (FL Bar)
Markus Nolff (FL Bar)
Otto S. Kauder (Reg. Pat. Agent)
Loren Donald Pearson (FL Bar)

PATENT ATTORNEYS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW

2445 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, Florida 33020
Tel: (954) 925-1100
Fax: (954) 925-1101

PATENTUSASM
www.patentusa.com
patents@patentusa.com

Mailing Address:
Post Office Box 2480
Hollywood, FL 33022-2480

New York Office
153 E 57th Street
Suite 15G
New York, NY 10022

"Express Mail" mailing label number EL608558043US
Date of Deposit September 5, 2000

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Docket No.: GR 98 P 3112

Michael J. Burns
MICHAEL BURNS

Date: September 5, 2000

Hon. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Enclosed herewith are the necessary papers for filing the following application for Letters Patent:

Applicant : JOHANN MESETH

Title : CONTAINMENT VESSEL AND METHOD OF OPERATING A
CONDENSER IN A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

1 sheet of formal drawings in triplicate.

A check in the amount of \$ 690.00 covering the filing fee.

Information Disclosure Statement and 15 References.

PCT Publication (cover sheet only).

This application is being filed without a signed oath or declaration under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.53(d). Applicants await notification of the date by which the oath or declaration and the surcharge are due, pursuant to this rule.

The Patent and Trademark Office is hereby given authority to charge Deposit Account No. 12-1099 of Lerner and Greenberg, P.A. for any fees due or deficiencies of payments made for any purpose during the pendency of the above-identified application.

Respectfully submitted,

Werner H. Stemmer

For Applicant

WERNER H. STEMER
REG. NO. 34,956

LAG:kc

CONTAINMENT VESSEL AND METHOD OF OPERATING A CONDENSER
IN A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

5

Cross-Reference to Related Application:

This application is a continuation of copending International Application No. PCT/DE99/00447, filed February 18, 1999, which designated the United States.

10

Background of the Invention:

Field of the Invention:

The present invention relates to a containment vessel of a nuclear power plant, having a condensing chamber, a pressure chamber and a condenser disposed in a top region of the pressure chamber. The invention also relates to a method of operating a condenser in a nuclear power plant.

Modern safety concepts of nuclear power plants are conceived with the aim that, in the event of accidents, the effects on the nuclear power plant will be limited and the environment will not be contaminated. An important point in that respect is that sufficient cooling of important components of the nuclear power plant be ensured in every operating situation.

20 25 In order to increase safety, emergency cooling devices provided for cooling are generally constructed as passive

components which are operable independently of external power sources and solely on the basis of laws of physics.

An article entitled "SWR 1000 - Der Siedewasserreaktor der Zukunft" [SWR 1000 - The Boiling Water Reactor of the Future], Siemens Power Journal, pages 18 to 22, February 1996, Siemens AG, Germany, Order No. A96001-U90-A314, discloses an innovative construction and safety concept for a boiling water reactor. In the boiling water reactor described therein, the reactor pressure vessel is disposed centrally in a containment vessel, known as the containment. In order to provide for the emergency cooling of the boiling water reactor, a closed-off condensing chamber and a flood basin disposed above it are provided in an interior space of the containment vessel. The flood basin is open toward a central region in which the reactor pressure vessel is disposed. The flood basin forms a pressure chamber with the central region. A so-called building condenser is disposed above the flood basin, i.e. in the top region of the pressure chamber or of the containment vessel. The building condenser is connected to a cooling liquid of a cooling basin disposed above the containment vessel and serves to dissipate heat from the pressure chamber.

The efficiency of the building condenser reacts in a sensitive manner to the presence of noncondensable gases, such as nitrogen or hydrogen, in which case the latter in particular

may be produced in the event of serious accidents. That is because the noncondensable gases reduce the capacity of the building condenser to dissipate heat from any steam present in the pressure chamber into the cooling basin. Hydrogen

5 accumulates in the top region of the pressure chamber due to its low specific weight, so that a high concentration of noncondensable gases may be present precisely in the surroundings of the building condenser. The high concentration leads to a pressure increase in the containment
10 vessel in that case, due to the deficient heat dissipation through the building condenser.

In order to dissipate heat from the pressure chamber in the event of an accident, concepts are known in which the pressure
15 chamber is connected through a flow path to a condenser that is disposed in a cooling basin which is located, for example, on the containment vessel. Superheated steam located in the pressure chamber in the event of an accident passes through that flow path together with the noncondensable gases into the
20 condenser. The steam is cooled down and condensed there by heat emission to the cooling basin. A mixture of liquid and noncondensable gases therefore forms in the condenser. The mixture is passed back into the containment vessel again in order to ensure that no radioactivity can pass into the
25 environment. A gas/liquid separation device is generally provided in order to separate off the noncondensable gases.

The latter are directed into the condensing chamber and trapped there so that they cannot escape again into the pressure chamber. The liquid is optionally used for cooling the reactor pressure vessel or is likewise directed into the
5 condensing chamber. To that end, control valves in appropriate pipelines are often used. That concept or comparable concepts for heat dissipation in the event of an accident are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No.
5,102,617, U.S. Patent No. 5,149,492, U.S. Patent No.

10 5,570,401 and European Patent Applications 0 681 300 A1 and 0 620 560 A1. A common feature of all of the known concepts is that the steam to be cooled down is directed together with the noncondensable gases into the condenser.

15 It is known from European Patent Application 0 492 899 A1 to provide a flow path between the condensing chamber and the pressure chamber. The flow path is automatically opened from a certain pressure difference between those two chambers in order to direct superheated steam into the condensing chamber
20 for dissipating the heat and reducing the pressure in the event of an accident. The flow path is constructed as a U-shaped pipe, which may be referred to as a condensing pipe. Two legs of the U-shaped pipe are disposed with their respective openings inside the pressure chamber or inside the
25 condensing chamber. Liquid is located in a U-shaped or siphon-like bend, so that the flow path formed by the U-shaped

pipe is closed as long as the pressure in the pressure chamber is not substantially higher than that in the condensing chamber.

5 Summary of the Invention:

It is accordingly an object of the invention to provide a containment vessel of a nuclear power plant having a condenser, and a method of operating a condenser in a nuclear power plant, which overcome the hereinabove-mentioned

10 disadvantages of the heretofore-known devices and methods of this general type and in which an efficiency of the condenser is largely unaffected by noncondensable gases.

With the foregoing and other objects in view there is provided, in accordance with the invention, a containment vessel of a nuclear power plant, comprising an interior space; a condensing chamber disposed in the interior space; a pressure chamber disposed in the interior space, the pressure chamber having a top region; a condenser communicating with 20 the pressure chamber through a flow path; and a drain pipe for noncondensable gases, the drain pipe disposed in the interior space and fluidically connecting the top region of the pressure chamber to the condensing chamber.

25 With the objects of the invention in view, there is also provided a containment vessel of a nuclear power plant,

comprising an interior space; a condensing chamber disposed in the interior space; a pressure chamber disposed in the interior space; a condenser disposed in the pressure chamber and defining a region around the condenser; and a drain pipe
5 for noncondensable gases, the drain pipe fluidically connecting the region around the condenser to the condensing chamber, and the drain pipe having a top end disposed above the condenser.

10 The two embodiments are based on the common inventive concept of ensuring a high efficiency of the condenser by preventing noncondensable gases from coming into contact with the condenser in too high a concentration. In principle, the condenser may be disposed both inside and outside the pressure chamber. If it is disposed outside the pressure chamber, superheated steam is directed to it through a flow path from the top region of the pressure chamber. In the first embodiment, the noncondensable gases are drawn off beforehand from the top region of the pressure chamber through the drain
15 pipe into the condensing chamber. In the case of a condenser disposed inside the pressure chamber, provision is made in the second embodiment for the noncondensable gases to be drawn off directly from the surroundings of the condenser through the use of the drain pipe. In this case, the condenser is
20 disposed in particular in the top region of the pressure chamber.
25

A common feature of both embodiments is the fact that the drain pipe is constructed as a simple pipe and is disposed completely inside the containment vessel. An immediate and 5 direct connection is made between the pressure chamber and the condensing chamber by the drain pipe. In particular, no further components are connected in the flow path formed by the drain pipe.

10 Therefore, the noncondensable gases are drawn off into the condensing chamber in an expedient and direct manner in both embodiments due to the configuration of the drain pipe. The condensing chamber is filled up to a filling level with a cooling liquid, which forms a so-called water receiver.

15 The noncondensable gases are, for example, hydrogen or inert gases, such as air or nitrogen. Air or nitrogen mixes comparatively easily with the steam in the region of the condenser. As a result, the capacity of the condenser to 20 dissipate heat may be substantially impaired. Due to the fact that less heat is then dissipated, the pressure in the pressure chamber increases, specifically until the steam/inert-gas mixture flows over automatically into the condensing chamber through the drain pipe. The steam 25 condenses there in the water receiver and the noncondensable gases remain behind in the gas space of the condensing

chamber. The steam/inert-gas mixture flows into the condensing chamber until the concentration of the noncondensable gases has been reduced to such an extent that the condenser can again dissipate all of the heat being supplied.

If hydrogen is present, it collects in the top region of the pressure chamber due to its low specific weight. If a large quantity of hydrogen is present, the condenser is surrounded by hydrogen. The efficiency of the condenser is then substantially impaired and the condenser dissipates little heat. As a result, inert gases appear to a comparable degree to increase the pressure in the pressure chamber and virtually pure hydrogen flows over into the condensing chamber. In this way, a large part of the hydrogen is directed into the condensing chamber. After hydrogen has flown off, the condenser is again mainly surrounded by steam and can readily dissipate the heat of the steam.

The noncondensable gases remain in the condensing chamber, which is largely closed off from the pressure chamber, and cannot escape into the pressure chamber. The concentration of noncondensable gases in the region of the condenser therefore remains small. It is thus ensured that the mode of operation of the condenser is largely unaffected by the noncondensable gases.

An essential advantage of the configuration of the drain pipe is the fact that the condenser may have a simple structure. In particular, it is sufficient to construct its heat-exchange capacity for virtually pure saturated steam. The heat-exchanging surface of the condenser may thus be constructed to be simpler and smaller than would be the case if there were no drain pipe. As a rule, the heat-exchanging areas are tubes, which are packed to form compact heat-exchanger bundles.

10 A further advantage is that the entire gas space of the condensing chamber is available for storing the hydrogen being released, for example in the event of an accident. In the event of an accident, the pressure increase in the containment vessel is therefore smaller than if there were no possibility of the hydrogen flowing over through the drain pipe.

15 The top end of the drain pipe is preferably disposed above the condenser, so that hydrogen, which collects in the topmost region of the pressure chamber above the condenser due to its low specific weight, can be drawn off in an expedient manner.

20 In accordance with another feature of the invention, in order to permit an especially simple construction of the drain pipe and a maintenance-free and reliable operation of the drain pipe, the drain pipe preferably forms a permanently open flow

path. Thus no valves, slides or similar shut-off mechanisms are provided in the drain pipe.

In accordance with a further feature of the invention, the
5 bottom end of the drain pipe is immersed in the cooling liquid
of the condensing chamber. As a result, steam which is
directed with the noncondensable gases through the drain pipe
into the condensing chamber condenses directly upon being
introduced into the condensing chamber.

10
In accordance with an added feature of the invention, the
bottom end of the drain pipe discharges into the cooling
liquid above a lower end of a condensing pipe which is run,
for example, from the pressure chamber into the condensing
chamber. Such condensing pipes are provided in order to
15 direct large steam quantities from the pressure chamber into
the condensing chamber and to condense them there, so that the
pressure in the pressure chamber and thus in the containment
vessel is reduced. The condensing pipe is accordingly
20 immersed deeper in the cooling liquid of the condensing
chamber than the drain pipe, and there is a smaller water
column in the drain pipe than in the condensing pipe. The
effect of the smaller immersion depth of the drain pipe is
that, in the event of minor accidents with little escape of
25 steam, steam is transferred into the condensing chamber merely

through the drain pipe, while the substantially larger condensing pipes remain closed by water plugs.

In accordance with an additional feature of the invention, the
5 condenser is fluidically connected to an external cooling basin. Such a condenser is also referred to as a building condenser. It can dissipate the heat from the containment vessel into the surroundings of the containment vessel. In
this case, the cooling basin is disposed on the containment
10 vessel, in particular outside the same.

With the objects of the invention in view, there is
additionally provided a method of operating a condenser in a
nuclear power plant, which comprises automatically drawing off
15 noncondensable gases from a region above the condenser, so
that the efficiency of the condenser is largely unaffected by
noncondensable gases.

Other features which are considered as characteristic for the
20 invention are set forth in the appended claims.

Although the invention is illustrated and described herein as
embodied in a containment vessel and a method of operating a
condenser in a nuclear power plant, it is nevertheless not
25 intended to be limited to the details shown, since various
modifications and structural changes may be made therein

without departing from the spirit of the invention and within the scope and range of equivalents of the claims.

The construction and method of operation of the invention,
5 however, together with additional objects and advantages thereof will be best understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

10 Brief Description of the Drawing:

The figure of the drawing is a greatly simplified, diagrammatic, sectional view through a containment vessel of a boiling-water-reactor nuclear power plant with a cooling basin disposed above it.

15

Description of the Preferred Embodiments:

Referring now in detail to the single figure of the drawing, there is seen a reactor pressure vessel 2 which is disposed centrally in a closed containment vessel 1, that is also
20 merely referred to as a containment. A condensing chamber 4 and a flood basin 8 disposed above it are provided laterally next to the reactor pressure vessel 2, as further built-in components in the containment vessel 1. The flood basin 8 is open at the top toward an interior space of the containment
25 vessel 1. The interior space is also designated as a pressure

chamber 6. The latter forms a common pressure space with the flood basin 8.

The condensing chamber 4 and the flood basin 8 are each partly

5 filled with a cooling liquid f, in particular water, up to a filling level n. The maximum filling level n in the flood basin 8 is determined by a top end of an overflow pipe 10.

The overflow pipe 10 connects the flood basin 8 to the condensing chamber 4 and discharges into the cooling liquid f

10 of the condensing chamber 4. If the maximum filling level n is exceeded, the cooling liquid f flows off from the flood basin 8 into the condensing chamber 4. Furthermore, the flood basin 8 is connected through a flood line 12 to the reactor pressure vessel 2 and can supply the latter with sufficient 15 cooling liquid f in an emergency.

The condensing chamber 4 is largely closed off from the

pressure chamber 6. It is merely connected to the pressure chamber 6 through a condensing pipe 14. The condensing pipe

20 14 is immersed in the cooling liquid f of the condensing chamber 4, so that no gas exchange takes place between the condensing chamber 4 and the pressure chamber 6. The condensing pipe 14 is closed by a water plug 15, which is formed by a water column in the condensing pipe 14. Steam 25 only flows into the condensing chamber 4 through the

condensing pipe 14 for condensing in the event of an accident, if the pressure in the pressure chamber 6 increases.

A condenser 16, which is designated as a building condenser, 5 is disposed in a top region of the containment vessel 1 and thus in a top region of the pressure chamber 6, in the left-hand half of the figure. The condenser 16 is constructed as a heat exchanger with heat-exchanger tubes and is fluidically connected to a cooling basin 18. In principle, the condenser 10 16 may also be disposed outside the containment vessel 1 in this cooling basin 18 and may be connected through pipelines to the interior space of the containment vessel, in particular to the pressure chamber 6. The cooling basin 18 is disposed outside the containment vessel 1 on a cover 20 thereof. The 15 condenser 16 absorbs heat from its surroundings inside the containment vessel 1 and transfers it to the cooling basin 18. As a result, heat can be dissipated from the containment vessel 1 to the external surroundings.

20 A drain pipe 22 is preferably disposed in the region of the condenser 16. It is important that its top end 24 is disposed in the top region of the pressure chamber 6 and in particular at a level above the condenser 16. Its bottom end 26 discharges into the cooling liquid f of the condensing chamber 25 4. The drain pipe 22 is constructed as a simple pipe which is free of built-in components and forms an open flow path from

the pressure chamber 6 into the cooling liquid f of the condensing chamber 4. In this case, "free of built-in components" means that no valves or other fittings or components are connected in the flow path.

5

In this case, the immersion depth of the drain pipe 22 in the cooling liquid f is smaller than that of the overflow pipe 10 and that of the condensing pipe 14, which has a substantially larger cross-sectional area than the drain pipe 22. The bottom end 26 of the drain pipe 22 is therefore disposed above respective outlet orifices 28 of the condensing pipe 14 and the overflow pipe 10.

10
15
20
25

In the event of an accident, for example in the event of a fracture in a steam line in the containment vessel 1 and an escape of steam associated therewith, the temperature and the pressure in the containment vessel 1 increase. Various emergency cooling devices, of which only the condenser 16 and the flood basin 8 with the associated flood line 12 are shown in the figure, ensure that the final pressure in the event of an accident in the containment vessel 1 does not exceed an admissible limit value. This is primarily achieved by cooling and condensing of the steam. An important factor in this case is the condenser 16, with which heat can be dissipated to the outside from the containment vessel 1.

In the course of an accident, noncondensable gases, in particular hydrogen, will possibly be released, and these noncondensable gases accumulate in the top region of the containment vessel 1, i.e. in the top region of the pressure chamber 6. The noncondensable gases which collect in the top region of the pressure chamber 6 lead to an increase in the pressure in the containment vessel 1. Due to the configuration of the drain pipe 22 and the increased pressure in the region of the top end 24, the mixture of steam and noncondensable gases there flows off through the drain pipe 22 from the top region of the pressure chamber 6 into the condensing chamber 4. The entrained steam is condensed in the condensing chamber 4. Therefore, by virtue of the drain pipe 22, an accumulation of noncondensable gases, for which the entire gas space in the condensing chamber 4 is available, is avoided in the region around the condenser 16.

10
15

In principle, the noncondensable gases impair the efficiency of the condenser 16 by virtue of the fact that they substantially reduce the heat exchange capacity of the condenser 16. When noncondensable gases are present, substantially less heat per unit of time and per unit of area can be dissipated from the steam to the cooling basin 18 by the heat exchanger 16 than when noncondensable gases are absent. Since the latter are drawn off from the surroundings of the condenser 16, the condenser 16 can be constructed for

saturated steam. The condenser 16 therefore does not need to have any large and specially constructed heat-exchange areas, which would be absolutely necessary if noncondensable gases were present in order to be able to dissipate sufficient heat.

5 The condenser 16 may therefore have a simple, compact and thus cost-effective construction.

Due to the smaller immersion depth of the drain pipe 22 as compared with that of the condensing pipe 14, steam will flow

10 out of the pressure chamber 6 into the condensing chamber 4 solely through the drain pipe 22 as long as there is only a low positive pressure in the pressure chamber 6 relative to the pressure in the condensing chamber 4. Steam can only flow through the condensing pipe 14 into the condensing chamber 4 at greater pressure differences between the pressure chamber 6 and the condensing chamber 4, which only occur briefly in exceptional cases. The condensing pipe 14 has a large cross section of flow and therefore enables very large steam quantities to be directed for condensing into the condensing

15 20 chamber 4 in the shortest possible time.

According to the present novel concept, in a containment vessel 1 with a condenser 16, noncondensable gases are automatically drawn off from the active region of the condenser 16 into the condensing chamber 4 through a flow path. In this case, the flow path is formed by a simple drain

pipe 22. The mode of operation of the drain pipe 22 is purely passive, thus no external control actions are necessary. The drain pipe 22 also requires no movable components and is therefore maintenance-free. The reliability of performance of
5 the condenser 16 is ensured by the configuration of the drain pipe 22, so that the condenser 16 may have a simple structure.

DRAFT - PRACTICAL DESIGN

I claim:

1. A containment vessel of a nuclear power plant, comprising:

an interior space;

a condensing chamber disposed in said interior space;

a pressure chamber disposed in said interior space, said pressure chamber having a top region;

a condenser communicating with said pressure chamber through a flow path; and

a drain pipe for noncondensable gases, said drain pipe disposed in said interior space and fluidically connecting said top region of said pressure chamber to said condensing chamber.

2. A containment vessel of a nuclear power plant, comprising:

an interior space;

a condensing chamber disposed in said interior space;

a pressure chamber disposed in said interior space;

a condenser disposed in said pressure chamber and defining a region around said condenser; and

a drain pipe for noncondensable gases, said drain pipe fluidically connecting said region around said condenser to said condensing chamber, and said drain pipe having a top end disposed above said condenser.

3. The containment vessel according to claim 1, wherein said drain pipe forms a permanently open flow path.

4. The containment vessel according to claim 2, wherein said drain pipe forms a permanently open flow path.

5. The containment vessel according to claim 1, wherein said drain pipe has a bottom end, and said condensing chamber contains a cooling liquid in which said bottom end of said drain pipe is immersed.

6. The containment vessel according to claim 2, wherein said drain pipe has a bottom end, and said condensing chamber contains a cooling liquid in which said bottom end of said drain pipe is immersed.

7. The containment vessel according to claim 5, including a condensing pipe leading into said condensing chamber and ending below said bottom end of said drain pipe.
8. The containment vessel according to claim 6, including a condensing pipe leading into said condensing chamber and ending below said bottom end of said drain pipe.
9. The containment vessel according to claim 1, including an external cooling basin, said condenser fluidically communicating with said external cooling basin.
10. The containment vessel according to claim 2, including an external cooling basin, said condenser fluidically communicating with said external cooling basin.
11. A method of operating a condenser in a nuclear power plant, which comprises:

providing a condenser in a nuclear power plant, defining a region above the condenser; and
automatically drawing off noncondensable gases from the region above the condenser.

12. The method according to claim 11, which further comprises directing the noncondensable gases into a condensing chamber.

13. The method according to claim 11, which further comprises directing the noncondensable gases into a cooling liquid located in a condensing chamber.

14. The method according to claim 11, which further comprises directing the noncondensable gases above an outlet orifice of a condensing pipe into a cooling liquid located in a condensing chamber.

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION
ERKLÄRUNG FÜR PATENTANMELDUNGEN MIT VOLLMACHT

German Language Declaration

Als nachstehend benannter Erfinder erkläre ich hiermit an
Eides Statt:

daß mein Wohnsitz, meine Postanschrift und meine
Staatsangehörigkeit den im nachstehenden nach meinem
Namen aufgeführten Angaben entsprechen, daß ich nach
bestem Wissen der ursprüngliche, erste und alleinige
Erfinder (falls nachstehend nur ein Name angegeben ist)
oder ein ursprünglicher, erster und Miterfinder (falls
nachstehend mehrere Namen aufgeführt sind) des
Gegenstandes bin, für den dieser Antrag gestellt wird und für
den ein Patent für die Erfindung mit folgendem Titel
beantragt wird:

SICHERHEITSBEHÄLTER UND VERFAHREN ZUM
BETRIEB EINES KONDENSATORS IN EINER
KERNKRAFTANLAGE

deren Beschreibung hier beigelegt ist, es sei denn (in diesem
Falle Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen), diese Erfindung

- wurde angemeldet am _____
unter der US-Anmeldenummer oder unter der
Internationalen Anmeldenummer im Rahmen des
Vertrages über die Zusammenarbeit auf dem
Gebiet des Patentwesens (PCT)

_____ und am
_____ abgeändert (falls
zutreffend).

Ich bestätige hiermit, daß ich den Inhalt der oben
angegebenen Patentanmeldung, einschließlich der
Ansprüche, die eventuell durch einen oben erwähnten
Zusatzantrag abgeändert wurde, durchgesehen und
verstanden habe.

Ich erkenne meine Pflicht zur Offenbarung jeglicher
Informationen an, die zur Prüfung der Patentrechtfertigung in
Einklang mit Titel 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56
von Belang sind.

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as
stated next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one
name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor
(if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which
is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention
entitled:

CONTAINMENT VESSEL AND METHOD OF
OPERATING A CONDENSER IN A NUCLEAR POWER
PLANT

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the
following box is checked:

- was filed on _____ as United
States Application Number or PCT International
Application Number

and was amended on

(if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the
contents of the above identified specification, including the
claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is
material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of
Federal Regulations, § 1.56.

German Language Declaration

Ich beanspruche hiermit ausländische Prioritätsvorteile gemäß Title 35, US-Code, § 119(a)-(d), bzw. 365(b) aller unten aufgeführten Auslandsanmeldungen für Patente oder Erfinderurkunden, oder §365(a) aller PCT internationalen Anmeldungen, welche wenigstens ein Land außer den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika benennen, und habe nachstehend durch Ankreuzen sämtliche Auslandsanmeldungen für Patente bzw. Erfinderurkunden oder PCT internationale Anmeldungen angegeben, deren Anmeldetag dem der Anmeldung, für welche Priorität beansprucht wird, vorangeht.

Prior Foreign Applications
(Frühere ausländische Anmeldungen)

198 09 000.5 (Number) (Nummer)	Germany (Country) (Land)
_____	_____
(Number) (Nummer)	(Country) (Land)
_____	_____

Ich beanspruche hiermit Prioritätsvorteile unter Title 35, US-Code, § 119(e) aller US-Hilfsanmeldungen wie unten aufgezählt.

_____	_____
(Application No.) (Aktenzeichen)	(Filing Date) (Anmelddatum)
_____	_____
(Application No.) (Aktenzeichen)	(Filing Date) (Anmelddatum)
_____	_____

Ich beanspruche hiermit die mir unter Title 35, US-Code, § 120 zustehenden Vorteile aller unten aufgeführten US-Patentanmeldungen bzw. § 365(c) aller PCT internationalen Anmeldungen, welche die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika benennen, und erkenne, insofar als der Gegenstand eines jeden früheren Anspruchs dieser Patentanmeldung nicht in einer US-Patentanmeldung, bzw. PCT internationalen Anmeldung in einer genäß dem ersten Absatz von Title 35, US-Code, § 112 vorgeschriebenen Art und Weise offenbart wurde, meine Pflicht zur Offenbarung jeglicher Informationen an, die zur Prüfung der Patentfähigkeit in Einklang mit Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 von Belang sind und die im Zeitraum zwischen dem Anmeldetag der früheren Patentanmeldung und dem nationalen oder im Rahmen des Vertrags über die Zusammenarbeit auf dem Gebiet des Patentwesens (PCT) gültigen internationalen Anmeldetags bekannt geworden sind.

PCT/DE99/00447 (Application No.) (Aktenzeichen)	February 18, 1999 (Filing Date) (Anmelddatum)
_____	_____

Ich erkläre hiermit, daß alle in der vorliegenden Erklärung von mir gemachten Angaben nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen der Wahrheit entsprechen, und ferner, daß ich diese eidesstattliche Erklärung in Kenntnis dessen ablege, daß wissentlich und vorsätzlich falsche Angaben oder dergleichen gemäß § 1001, Title 18 des US-Code strafbar sind und mit Geldstrafe und/oder Gefängnis bestraft werden können und daß derartige wissentlich und vorsätzlich falsche Angaben die Rechtswirksamkeit der vorliegenden Patentanmeldung oder eines aufgrund deren erteilten Patentes gefährden können.

I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code, §119 (a)-(d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365 (a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Priority Not Claimed
Priorität nicht beansprucht

03/03/98
(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(Tag/Monat/Jahr der Anmeldung)



(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(Tag/Monat/Jahr der Anmeldung)



I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insomar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application.

(Status)(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Status)(patentiert, schwebend, aufgegeben)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

German Language Declaration

VERTRETUNGsvollmacht: Als benannter Erfinder beauftragte ich hiermit den (die) nachstehend aufgeführten Patentanwalt (Patentanwälte) und/oder Vertreter mit der Verfolgung der vorliegenden Patentanmeldung sowie mit der Abwicklung aller damit verbundenen Angelegenheiten vor dem US-Patent- und Markenamt:

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

HERBERT L. LERNER (Reg. No. 20,435)
LAURENCE A. GREENBERG (Reg. No. 29,308)
WERNER H. STEMER (Reg. No. 34,956)
RALPH E. LOCHER (Reg. No. 41,947)

P.O. BOX 2480, HOLLYWOOD, FL 33022-2480

TEL.: (954) 925-1100
FAX: (954) 925-1101

Vor- und Zumane des einzigen oder ersten Erfinders JOHANN MESETH	Full name of sole or first inventor JOHANN MESETH
Unterschrift des Erfinders DIEBURG, DEUTSCHLAND	Datum Residence DIEBURG, GERMANY
Staatsangehörigkeit DEUTSCH	Citizenship GERMAN
Postanschrift AM FORST 57 D-64807 DIEBURG, DEUTSCHLAND	Post Office Address AM FORST 57 D-64807 DIEBURG, GERMAN7

Abstract of the Disclosure:

A containment vessel of a boiling-water nuclear power plant
and a method of operating a condenser in a nuclear power
5 plant, include a drain pipe which connects a top region of the
containment vessel to a condensing chamber disposed in the
containment vessel. The drain pipe draws off noncondensable
gases from the surroundings of a building condenser in the
containment vessel and thus maintains reliability of
10 performance of the building condenser. The noncondensable
gases flow automatically into the condensing chamber through
the drain pipe. As a result, the building condenser may have
a simple and cost-effective structure.

105

20

LAG/tq

